

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

The Attack on Battery Wagner Continued.

STEADY PROGRESS TOWARD FORT SUMTER.

200-Pounder Siege Guns Within One Mile

GEN. GILLMORE CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

By the arrival at this port on Saturday of the transport Belvidere, Capt. W. H. Winters, and the transport Fulton, Capt. Elbridge yesterday we have received from the siege of Charleston and including Aug. 1.

The Belvidere has on board the 14th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, numbering 177 non-commissioned officers and privates, whose term of service has expired. She passed off Charleston Bay, July 29th, at 11 o'clock, a. m. Saw two monitors and ironclads engaging Fort Wagner.

The Fulton reports the siege of Fort Wagner, still continued. Gen. Gillmore, has mounted a number of 200-pound siege guns within one mile of Fort Sumter. He is confident of reducing both Sumter and Wagner, in a short time.

Admiral Dahlgren is still on the bar, and lying abreast Fort Wagner. Shots are fired at intervals of half an hour every day, but beyond throwing clouds of smoke into the air, little damage is done to this formidable work.

The iron-clad fleet is slowly increasing. We shall soon outnumber the original one with which Da Pont attacked Sumter.

Admiral Dahlgren seems inclined to pursue a more cautious policy than his predecessors, but whether he will gain anything by it time alone will determine.

He has already consumed an enormous amount of ammunition at a very long range, but with what benefit to the National cause we, upon the land, are at a loss to know. Fewer shots at shorter distances would be much more effective. It is true that at a distance of one and a half to two miles there is but little danger of the monitors being hit, but it is also true that Forts Wagner and Sumter are almost as little danger from destruction. Close fighting by land or by sea with a strong probability that both vessels and men will be more or less annihilated and that the National cause will be seriously injured.

Admiral Da Pont made the bravest naval fight on record, and if he had prolonged it for two or three hours would undoubtedly have reduced the fort. But he withdrew too soon. Da Pont damaged his monitors, and also damaged Sumter, if we can believe Rebel accounts. Dahlgren has not damaged his monitors, and I have yet to learn that he has damaged anything else.

In addition to soldiers and negroes at work in the trenches, we have today been reinforced by a small army of General, under our watchful Provost-Marshal-General, Lieut.-Col. Hall, discovered that he was not only employed under fire, with spade and pickaxe in hand, but in dispersing poisonous liquor to the troops. Several of these enterprising gentlemen are working sixteen hours a day, and alternately relieving white and negro soldiers in the most fatiguing labors of the campaign.

Colonel Hall deserves the thanks of all lovers of good order and discipline, for this summary punishing these army pests. The soldiers in this department are a fine set of men, and generally honest men, and are of value to the army; but a few scoundrels have crept in, and the trenches, with shot and shell from Sumter and Wagner bursting around them, is the best place to teach them to reflect upon their evil deeds.

While standing upon the defensive, therefore, our position may be considered impregnable. When ready again to assume the offensive nothing will be able to resist us, and the fall of Wagner, Sumter, and Charleston, in turn, may be, as I have in another letter remarked, considered simply questions of time.

But if we are active, and are not content with day and night with almost superhuman exertions, the rebels in full sight, under the blaze of the same hot sun, and beneath the light of the same night moon, are throwing up intrenchment after intrenchment upon James Island, strengthening the gorge wall of Fort Sumter and the small tanks of Fort Gregg, and in every conceivable way endeavoring to make their position impregnable.

Capt. Paine of the New-York V. L. Engineers made, alone, a night reconnaissance of the works upon James Island, and reports embankments for twelve guns already erected, with one gun mounted. This one gun has already been brought to bear upon our batteries on the left, but has, thus far, inflicted no further injury than the drawing of several horses, and the muzzles of several guns.

It should be understood, however, that all this ceaseless activity on both sides is under fire more or less hot and dangerous. Yesterday a puff of smoke rose from the one gun on James Island, the soldiers at work in our own battery on the left ran to the gun, and the smoke might possibly have struck directly at the gun, and in an instant sent his body flying twenty feet into the air. Better firing could not have been made by the most practical sharpshooter.

As many false reports with regard to the conduct of the 54th Massachusetts, (negro) Col. Shaw, are being made by the Copperhead press, and the fact that the 54th has obtained commissions in our own army, which will appear, if they have not already, in the Copperhead journals of the North, I trust a further allusion to the action of this regiment in the assault of the 18th will not be out of place or inopportune.

It will be remembered the 54th held the right of the storming column, led by Gen. Strong, commanding the 1st brigade. This regiment went into action mounted, and fifty strong, and came out with a loss of two hundred and eighty privates and officers, being over one-third of the whole number. Among the officers the proportion is much larger. Of twenty-three who went into action but eight came out unharmed. The regiment marched up in column by the right flank, and the 54th, under the command of Col. Shaw, the second under Major Halliwell. When about one thousand yards from the fort the enemy opened upon them with shot, shell, and canister, which fell flying through their ranks incessantly, and wounding many of their best officers. But still they pressed on through this storm of shot and shell, and faltered not, but cheered and shouted as they advanced.

When about 100 yards from the fort the rebel musketry opened with such terrible effect that for an instant the first battalion hesitated—but only for an instant, for Col. Shaw, springing to the front and waving his sword shouted, "Forward, my brave boys!" and with another cheer they rushed through the ranks of the 1st brigade, and were soon engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with the enemy. Col. Shaw was one of the first to scale the walls. He stood erect to urge forward his men, and while shouting for them to press on was shot dead and fell to the ground. His body was found with twenty of his men lying dead around him, two lying on his own body. In the morning they were all buried together in the same pit. The first battalion, after losing nearly all their officers, were compelled to fall back, and the second came forward and took its place, and held the position until it too lost all its officers. Maj. Halliwell falling severely wounded.

Capt. Appleton then attempted to rally all that was left of both battalions, but was compelled to give way.

Sergeant Major Lewis H. Douglas, a son of Fred Douglas, by both white and negro troops is being displayed great courage and calmness, was one of the first to mount the parapet, and with his powerful voice shouted: "Come on, boys, and fight for God and Gov. Andrew!" and with this battle cry led them into the fort.

But above all, the color-bearer deserves more honor than any other man in the army.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2, 1863.

The sale of \$1,100,000 five-twenty is reported for Saturday.

New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXIII.....No. 6,967.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY AUGUST 3, 1863.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Jeff. Davis Denounced in North Carolina.

Threatened Revolution in the Confederacy

EXPEDITION TO JACKSON, N. C.

THE SITUATION IN THE SOUTH-WEST

FORT MONROE, Aug. 2, 1863.

The steamer Escort arrived this morning with Newbern dates to Aug. 1.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard denounces Jeff. Davis as a renegade, in whom no confidence can be placed, and whose efforts to establish a Southern Confederacy will be a failure.

The Richmond Enquirer calls upon Jeff. Davis "to suppress The Raleigh Standard, and wipe out the Supreme Court of North Carolina."

The Standard says: Governor Vance will stand by the Supreme Court and The Standard also, if necessary; and if Jeff. Davis attempts to use physical force to suppress The Standard, Davis will be met with physical force, and a revolution in this State will be the result.

The Richmond Enquirer is an agent of Great Britain, which has long sought to divide the Northern and the Southern people.

The Standard says North Carolina has furnished 95,000 soldiers for the useless war, 40,000 of whom are killed and wounded; that North Carolina should send a delegation to Washington at once, and see what terms can be obtained, and not wait for Jeff. Davis.

The recent cavalry raid from Norfolk to Jackson, N. C., found the enemy intrenched strongly at Jackson, which commands the approaches to Weldon. Major Anderson on the 26th ult. captured the enemy's pickets, and took possession of an important bridge, thereby defeating the enemy in their intentions.

The Late Union Raid in North Carolina—The Peace Movement in that State—Planters Censured for Not Sending Slaves to Work on Fortifications—The Situation in the South-West.

We have copies of The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal of the 18th, 20th and 21st ult., from which we extract some interesting information.

The Journal of the 21st ult. speaks of the recent Federal raid in North Carolina.

Anxious as we all are to obtain something definite in regard to the reports of European recognition, mediation or intervention, the Yankees and upon the Virginia and the center of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad has, by stopping the train on that road for a time, deprived us of the chance of getting any Northern news by mail, while of course, the telegraph wires are also cut, and we are thus completely isolated from the time being from the Capital of the Confederacy.

Stuart has cavalry which are good to secure Pennsylvania, and which have secured it, and brought out fifteen miles of horses and mules. They did nothing, in fact took no part in the battles near Gettysburg, nor have they done much since. A regiment of two of them well mounted, and held well in hand ready to launch at a moment's warning, would do much to protect property, both in our railroads and in the houses, lands, negroes, and personal effects of our citizens.

This raiding requires some vigorous measures to be adopted. Gen. Martin staying at Kingston and supposing that the enemy is going toward Wilson, did not stop the train from going to Tarboro, and Rocky Mount, and, as we learn, destroying the railroad bridge on far River, between Rocky Mount and Battleboro. It is also reported that they burned Mr. Battle's factory at the Falls of the Tar River, not far from the railroad. This will be a great loss to the people of that section, as it supplied cotton yarn to all that portion of the country.

Of course, after doing all the harm they can, they will go back to Newbern or Washington, or wherever they came from. The wires will be put up, the railroad communication restored, and the public, excepting the immediate sufferers, will begin to forget the raid, when in a fresh place.

Perhaps they will pay another visit to Onslow or Wayne a call, or even make a reconnaissance of New-Hanover, which is not likely, unless they come without pretending to military knowledge. Any body can see that we need cavalry, or at least men mounted on good horses and armed with good guns.

The Journal admits in an editorial, that the late Rebel reverses have called forth "the voice of the croakers, disparaging our soldiers and our citizens: telling them that there is no way trying, that we are whipped, and they told us so."

The Journal proceeds at a column's length to berate the "peace party" of North Carolina, and then proceeds to make the following remarkable admissions:

We have had enough of angry discussions in North Carolina—enough of partisanship in all conscience. We deprecate, we avoid both; we appeal to the people on the merits of the question before us and before them. We wish to be strictly parliamentary in all we say. We wish to make no attacks upon individuals. We see movements on foot. We examine and characterize such movements.

We tell our people candidly and plainly that we know there is an organized movement on foot to control the Congressional elections in all the districts. We say, in all sincerity, that if this movement means anything, it means reconstruction—secession. We warn the people at home, we warn the soldiers in camp, that such is the nature, such its tendency; such will be its result, if successful.

AFFAIRS ON MORRIS ISLAND.

The Journal of the 18th says: The enemy has got a foothold on Morris Island, and the city of Charleston is greatly endangered. As usual, the people find fault with the Commanding General and officers in charge. Why was not this Garrisonian, who was so fortified as to be able to frustrate all attempts of the enemy to land there?

As frequently happens, however, the fault was not with the Commanding General and officers in charge, but with the people themselves. Gen. Beauregard wanted to level the hills on Morris Island, behind which the Yankees sheltered themselves on landing. He wanted to erect more batteries and otherwise fortify the island more strongly, but the people would not furnish their hands, and therefore the work could not be done. To the call of the Governor and General no adequate response was made. Their hands were making crops which would be needed as much as these works. But if Charleston falls, those who sowed may not reap. Those who planted may not gather. The Yankees may be more benefited by these crops than either our soldiers or our people. We don't believe in that short-sighted selfishness that tries to conceal itself under a patriotic excuse.

The same difficulty of getting labor is experienced here. Out of the whole slave population an outcry is raised if six hundred hands are asked for. To help complete works that may protect the State from ruin. If, when the tide of invasion comes some pit is found weak and unguarded, the blame will go down to Gen. Whiting, when a fact it will justly attach to those who refused to furnish labor.

sighted selfishness refused the necessary labor, as well as those whose contemptible and traitorous demagogism has urged them to such course.

It is not too late to take warning, although it may soon be. We urge upon the owners of hands to come forward and respond promptly to the calls of the commanding general. Remember it is not that little spot of ground called Wilmington that is to be defended to the last. It is our great line of communication—our river—our last avenue to the ocean—the enemy's best to the interior.

The Journal, in looking at the present position of affairs in all its aspects, notes a few points which seem most important, and says:

"The trans-Mississippi District is now self-sustaining in the way of ammunition and military stores. Cotton finds its way to Metamoras, consigned to an English House, and army supplies find their way through the same channel."

"We don't see that the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson can effect Western Louisiana, Arkansas or Texas. They have always given more than they received except in the way of Generals, and they complain that they have had some of them that they could very well have spared."

"The raiders, who can effect little in a military point of view, but who are intended not only to gratify the malice of the Lincolnites, but to weaken the resources of the South and incline her people to seek for peace even upon terms of submission—yes, upon such terms as indeed one or two papers in this State already prefigure, there somehow being always a remarkable coincidence between their tone and the movements of the Unionists, as though they were, as the Animal Magnet used to say, *en rapport*."

After noticing in detail the most important points, The Journal urges a prompt compliance with the recent call of Jeff. Davis, and says:

"These things will arrest the tide of invasion and press it backward if all our people respond promptly to the call of the President and yield to the appeals of better half traitors nor moral cowards, who would give up the ship while she is yet fully able to weather the storm and ride safely into port, battered and tempest scarred, indeed, but sound and staunch at bottom."

The Journal of the 21st ult. talks about the fall of Vicksburg:

"There are things that we suppose we never will know, and there are others of which it seems to be considered a sort of petit treason for an editor to speak of; but for the life of us we can't help say that the Vicksburg affair is still a puzzle to us. We don't understand it. We don't like it. It is a middle."

MILITARY DUTY BY ALIENS.

The General commanding the Mobile District has ordered all enrolling officers to observe and execute the law as defined by Judge Jones, exacting military service for local defense from aliens. If this decision, and the corresponding judgment of Judge Magrath of Charleston, be fully enforced, there will be men enough to defend the cities.

The War in the South-West.

MAINE, Thursday, July 30, 1863.

The steamer Warren, from Vicksburg, arrived with Maj. Gen. Blair and Staff, en route for St. Louis.

All is quiet at Vicksburg and vicinity.

Col. Richardson, the Rebel guerrilla, has issued an order requiring all men of West Tennessee, between 18 and 45, to report to his camp under the Rebel conscription law.

The following barbarous instructions are to govern his men in carrying out this order: If a man should absent himself from home to avoid this order, burn his house and all his property except such as may be useful to this command. If a man resists this by refusing to report, shoot him down and leave him dying. If a man takes refuge in his house and offers resistance, set the house on fire and guard it so he may not get out.

The officers of the steamer Courier, from Helena, report the arrival of Gen. Davidson, with a large cavalry force from Pilot Knob, Missouri. He captured about 500 Rebels, ten miles from Helena, and brought them in.

The Enrollment in Southern Illinois—Gen. Grant's Expedition.

CAIRO, August 2, 1863.

The 24th and 43d Maine Regiments, nine months men, arrived yesterday, en route for Bangor.

Provost-Marshal Phillips has completed the enrollment in the Thirteenth District of this State, and is prepared to make a draft as soon as directed. He enrolled about 18,000 names, and arrested a large number of deserters.

He was obliged to place the town of Marion, the residence of Congressman Allen, under martial law. Pickets were stationed around the town, and orders issued preventing persons leaving the place without passes. Mr. Allen attempted to pass the guards, and was brought before Provost-Marshal Phillips, where he demanded to know if a Congressman was obliged to obey the orders of a petty Provost-Marshal.

He was told all were subject to enrollment, and no one could receive a pass without taking the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, which he refused to do on the ground that it would compromise him with his constituents and force him to violate certain pledges he had made. He therefore remains an involuntary prisoner within the limits of Marion.

The steamer Sultana, from Vicksburg, brings about 400 furloughed prisoners.

The steamer City of Madison arrived at Vicksburg from New Orleans on the 24th. The navigation of the lower river was entirely unobstructed.

The expedition which left Vicksburg a few days ago has arrived at Port Hudson. General Grant, it is said, commands in person. Its destination is unknown.

The Effect of the Emancipation Proclamation.

The following is an extract from a letter received by a Georgian, now a resident of Boston, from a fellow-Georgian, a resident of this city:

"The exodus from the South, you once predicted, has early set in. Every day almost some new face drops in. They generally come from the upper part of Georgia, and seem glad to get here. I know of six gentlemen who are here from one place. One of them says the Emancipation Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln struck Jeff. Davis the hardest blow he has received. He says it has caused a large reduction in the Southern army by desertion, more so than the people of the North have any idea of. He says the poor white people are determined to fight for the negroes no longer. They have no interest in them, and look upon the war as one brought on by demagogues and slaveholders, to ride over the rights of the poor white people. He says he has heard repeatedly the soldiers say openly, they would not any longer fight for the d-d negroes and their masters. The upper part of Georgia has but few slaves, anyhow, and I suppose the people there are more benefited by the war than the people of the South. I was surprised, however, to hear from this old resident, and one who is a close observer of events, that the proclamation tended to divide the people of the South rather than unite them. The effect, doubtless, was different on the seaboard, according to information from a competent judge there, but Cherokee Georgia, like Tennessee, has always been for the Union, and now grows more and more so, as they suffer from Jeff. Davis's despotism. This is the cheering sign. The pound sterling was worth \$15 in currency—gold \$1 for 25."

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CAVALRY FIGHT AT KELLY'S FORD.

REBELS UNDER HAMPTON ROUTED.

Our Forces Occupy the Position.

Recapture of Sutter's Wagons from Moseby.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1863.

It having been decided to reconstruct the railroad bridge of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad across the Rappahannock, the necessary materials were sent to the front a few days since. In order to protect the work, it was necessary to occupy the position upon the opposite bank of the river, and for this purpose Buford's division of cavalry, with Graham and Fuller's batteries, supported by a division of infantry from the 12th corps, crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford yesterday morning, and proceeded up the river to Rappahannock Station.

In the afternoon the enemy's cavalry, under Hampton and Jones, came up and a fight ensued, lasting until after dark. Buford chased the enemy to Culpeper, where he found A. P. Hill's infantry drawn up in line of battle and therefore retired. Our forces now occupy the position across the river at Rappahannock Station.

Fifty-six wounded were sent to this city, but have not yet arrived. The killed are but few in number. Several hundred Rebels are reported to have been taken prisoners.

From your correspondent at headquarters Army of the Potomac, we have the following, dated August 2:

The first arrival of conscripts, 130 in number, reached here to-day. They are all substitutes and intended for the 20th Pennsylvania Regiment, 2d Division, 1st Corps. More are expected to-morrow and large numbers may be now anticipated daily.

The Army is again to be paid. Majors Austin, Malone, and Hoey, Paymasters respectively in the 11th and 1st Corps, and Gregg's Division of Cavalry arrived to-day, and others are to follow.

KENT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Aug. 2, 1863.

Gen. Buford's cavalry, artillery, and a supporting infantry force, yesterday crossed the Rappahannock at the Railroad Station. Thence, with his cavalry and artillery, he proceeded to Culpeper, driving Stuart's cavalry before him. When near Culpeper, Gen. Buford encountered a large force of infantry and artillery, and a fierce fight ensued, lasting until dark, when he withdrew to a strong position, east of Brandy Station. The loss on both sides was considerable. This reconnaissance confirms the concentration of Lee's forces near Culpeper, and indicated that his present headquarters are at Stevensburg, four miles south-east of Culpeper.

The 29 ultra-wagons captured near Fairfax, Thursday night, by Moseby and his band, were recaptured with all their contents Friday morning, near Aldie, by the 2d Massachusetts cavalry. A skirmish ensued between the guerrillas and our advance guard, but on the approach of the main body, Moseby fled, closely pursued by the cavalry. Several of the enemy are reported killed and wounded, but no report has been yet received of the result of the pursuit. This morning a detachment of our cavalry killed two and captured two others of Moseby's band near New Baltimore, and were engaged in ferreting out others. Yesterday and to-day the weather has been by far the hottest of the season. All quiet to-night.

END OF THE REBEL RAID INTO KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2, 1863.

The Rebels burned 60 wagons loaded with forage at Stamford, Ky., yesterday.

Col. Sanders reported to Gen. Burnside having captured 350 Rebels near the Cumberland River, including Col. Ashby. The balance of the raiders are rapidly retreating, having abandoned their plunder at Irvin, Ky.

The Eighty-fourth New-York Regiment.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2, 1863.

The 84th New-York Regiment, Col. Conkling commanding, leaves Baltimore for New-York to-morrow (Monday) morning at 7 o'clock.

Drafting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2, 1863.

The draft in the Eighth Ward is concluded. Among the drafted is L. W. Wallace, late war correspondent of The N. Y. Herald.

The Vanderbilt on a Cruise.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Mass., Aug. 2, 1863.

The bark Merin, which arrived here to-day from Talcahuano, reports at Pernambuco, July 6, United States steamer Vanderbilt, to sail on the same day on a cruise in search of the pirates.

Arrival of Morgan and His Men at the Penitentiary—The Disposition Made of Them.

COLUMBUS, O., July 30, 1863.

John Morgan and twenty-eight of his command reached here this afternoon, and were immediately taken to the Ohio Penitentiary, where they will remain until further orders. Fourteen are commissioned and fifteen non-commissioned officers and privates. After Gen. Mason had handed the prisoners over to the officers of the Penitentiary, they were searched, in accordance with the rules of the institution, to which they submitted without any grumbling, except in two or three cases. Morgan himself emptied his pockets with as much grace and ease as he could command. He had several hundred dollars with him, mostly greenbacks.

As fast as prisoners were examined, they were taken to a bath house, and after a thorough ablution reached here this afternoon, and were immediately taken to the Ohio Penitentiary, where they will remain until further orders. Fourteen are commissioned and fifteen non-commissioned officers and privates. After Gen. Mason had handed the prisoners over to the officers of the Penitentiary, they were searched, in accordance with the rules of the institution, to which they submitted without any grumbling, except in two or three cases. Morgan himself emptied his pockets with as much grace and ease as he could command. He had several hundred dollars with him, mostly greenbacks.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

REBEL CRUELITIES TO UNION PRISONERS.

Order for Retaliatory Measures.

The Union Uniform Must be Respected.

White and Black Soldiers to be Treated Alike.

Important Opinions Concerning Exemption

WAR BULLETIN—OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 252—The following order of the President is published, for the information and government of all concerned.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 30, 1863.

It is the duty of every Government to give protection to its citizens, of whatever class, color or condition, and especially to those who are duly organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations and the usages and customs of war, as carried on by civilized Powers, permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies. To sell or enslave any captured person on account of his color, and for no offense against the laws of war, is a repulsive barbarism, and a crime against the civilization of the age.

The Government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers, and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color, the offense shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our possession. It is therefore ordered that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a Rebel soldier shall be executed, and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into slavery, a Rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continued at such labor until the other shall be released, and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst.-Adj.-Gen.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.